

OUR PAPER  
COVERS THE  
DISTRICT

VOLUME 11, NUMBER 4

# The Chronicle

CARBON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1933

12 CO A YEAR IN ADVANCE

## THE WORLD OVER

ENGLAND IN FURIES OF WINTER  
ANOTHER 10 P.C. CUT IN SALARIES

JAPANESE TROOPS NOT REGISTERED

OPTIMISM IN WHEAT SITUATION

LONDON—The Great Western Railway's crack express, the Irish Mail, was lost for several hours last week when it was stranded between Falmouth and Paddington station, in one of the latest storms England has experienced for years. Snowfall varied from an inch in London to as much as 10 in Derbyshire.

OTTAWA—The government won the first attempt of the day in its plan to top \$10,000,000 of the National payroll. Without division, the house approved a resolution preliminary to introducing a bill to cut 10 per cent in civil service salaries and the indemnities of members of parliament and senators.

The salary slash will exist just as long as general economic conditions make it necessary, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance announced. The cut will affect 60,000 people, 15,000 being residents of Ottawa. It will save the treasury \$6,000,000, residents of Ottawa alone losing \$2,000,000.

CHINGCHOW—In the opening phase of their offensive in the Chinese province of Jehol, the Japanese have encountered only feeble resistance, and seized the strategic cities of Chaoyang, Kailu and Peipiao at little cost.

Twenty thousand Chinese irregulars have surrendered to the Japanese, mostly in the region west of Tungling. Chinese troops at several points fled as the Japanese advanced. This was particularly true at Peipiao, railroad of the Chingchow-Peipiao railroad was a jumping off place for the drive to add Jehol to the Japanese-sponsored state of Manchoukuo.

Confidence that the wheat situation is on the mend prevails on Parliament Hill and both government and opposition spokesmen look with more optimism on the future. The talk President-elect Roosevelt had with W. O. Herridge, Canada's minister at Washington, included the wheat question, but the view expressed in Ottawa is that improvement will go on without a wheat conference.

Very recently in the House of Commons, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, forecast an improved wheat market and said Canada's wheat will carry over at the end of the crop year, next August, much not be heavier than a year ago and in any event the trend of the world wheat situation was upward.

Some boys are small for their age and so are some men.

## CARBON TENNIS CLUB ANNUAL MEETING HELD

The annual general meeting of the Carbon Tennis Club was held on Thursday evening, February 23rd, for the purpose of organizing for the coming season, and electing officers. The following officers were elected for the year:

Honorary President, Percy Edwards; Honorary Vice-President, S. F. Torrance; President, Bruce Ramsay; Vice-President, Mrs. H.C. Wilson; Secretary, Treasurer, W. A. Brasher; Executive Committee, H. A. Josiah, H. Wilson, Miss D. Nash and Miss E. Halshead, together with the president, vice-president and the secretary.

The fees for the season 1933 were set at: Men, \$5; Ladies, \$2.50; school students, \$1.00.

### Will Hold District Tournament

The district tournament having proved such an outstanding success last year, it was decided to hold another one at Carbon in the early part of July this year. An extensive program of later-week matches is also being planned, as well as the usual club tournaments.

### Feature in Daily News Broadcast

News is news—and tennis club meetings in February, to the daily newspaper is news—in fact so interesting that one of the Calgary dailies made the annual meeting of the Carbon Tennis Club a feature in its radio broadcast last Saturday when giving its review of interesting news items for the day. Again it is also possible that by its successful domination in the various local tennis club tournaments throughout the district, Carbon has made a name for itself in the tennis world and it is now news when the Carbon Tennis Club activities are reported.

### I.O.G.E. DANCE FRIDAY, MARCH 3

Posters are out announcing the first dance to be sponsored by the Insurance Order Daughters of the Empire and the women folk look forward to one of the best crowds of the season. The Rockford and the Daughters, but this dance and you are almost sure to enjoy yourself on this occasion.

The total enrolment at Alberta University for the 1932 term was the highest in the history of the institution. The heaviest enrolment was in arts and sciences, a total of 621. Of the total enrolment, 1,294 were Canadians.

At the end of 1932 there were 5,042 people on the list for old age pensions in Alberta, according to the annual report of that department. The total paid last year in pensions was \$1,090,475.

## CARNIVAL HELD AT RINK FRIDAY NIGHT LAST

The second and last ice carnival of the season was held at the local rink on Friday night last and quite a few dressed for the occasion. While the crowd was not as large as the first carnival, everyone enjoyed themselves and took a decided interest in this novel event.

## The Past Week in the Alberta Legislature

AS SEEN FROM THE GALLERY OF THE ALBERTA LEGISLATURE (BY THADDAEUS)

The debate on the Speech from the Throne was concluded on Thursday afternoon, the 23rd. All parties and groups of the House took part. The general impression was that the government forces for some reason or other did not show up very strong in the debate. The Premier through illness did not participate. It is generally felt that the forces of the government are not unanimous in their new alignment with the C.C.P. movement. When the government is referred to as the C.C.P. government is taken as a compliment by the opposition radicals of the U.P.A., and resented by the sane element of the old U.P.A. movement which seems to be now dominated by the C.C.P.

### Highlights During the Week

1. Hugh J. Montgomery of Wetaskiwin suggested the recognition of the telephone system. It is suggested to be saved as an asset for the people of the province.

2. Dr. Adkisson described the C.C.P. movement as "a waste remedy" for the present economic conditions when speaking in the legislature on Tuesday.

3. Capt. H. H. Dakin on Tuesday on the floor of the legislature demanded a probe into the Liquor Control Board in its handling of liquor samples. He charges that the names of persons to whom liquor was given for sampling purposes were not kept by the Board. Why, he asked, is it necessary to sample famous brands well known for their quality? The free liquor sample given to the government are estimated to be about \$10,000.

4. Joseph Dechene, member for Beaver River, requested that the tentacles of the C.C.P. movement was to deprive the youth of the nation of the right of private ownership of their homes.

5. Mr. Payne, member for Red Deer, told the Minister of Agriculture to look for permitting unnecessary waste by having numerous officials attend to the crops.

6. John Irwin, member for Calgary, urged the appointment of a fair price licensing board when making an attack upon "southern corporations" during a debate on the legislature on Friday.

7. J. J. Bowen, member for Calgary, brought to the attention of the legislature the fact that horses were done at the Calgary and Edmonton race meets. He entered a strong protest.

8. The Liberal leader, Mr. Howson, was complimented by various speakers for his suggestion that there should be established by the government of the "Dominion of Canada a Federal Bank and the Finance Act for the purpose of directing and controlling the issue of currency to assist the provinces and municipalities to finance at a minimum cost.

9. Co-operative marketing associations and pools have come in for a lot of healthy criticism. It appears that with all the money spent the Dairy Pool alone shows signs of making good. It is well to recall the words of Mr. Sastres when he was here to assist in the organization of the Wheat Pool that governments and pools must be kept apart. This was the advice of a man who has made a life study of co-operative co-operation.

There is an old saying that while Rome burned Nero fiddled. The general impression seems to be prevailing around the Parliament Buildings that while the government of Canada is so busy with the C.C.P. movement, the people are losing their homes through the lack of initiative on the part of the government to submit a solution to the many problems that are before the people.

## ALBERTA NEWS

The final statistics on the production of sugar beets in Alberta during the 1932 season demonstrate how successful the past season was in this regard, establishing the high-water mark in the industry and its importance to the districts concerned. The total production in tons was 108,731, from 13,253 acres, an average of 8.6 tons per acre. The average price paid the farmers per ton finally worked out at \$2.35, which made a total revenue to the farmers of \$252,328, not very far from a record of 1931.

Census of 1931 showed a total of 41 flour mills operating in Alberta, of which 31 were also engaged in chopping and graining.

A decrease of 244 in jail population was shown as between 1932 and 1931 in the report covering provincial penitentiaries. The total admitted to provincial jails in the 1931-32 season was 2,525 persons, compared with 3,512 the previous year.

Something of a record for winter motor travel was made recently by A. W. Field of Detroit, formerly an Alberta resident, who made the trip from Detroit to Edmonton in six days, a distance of about 240 miles. The average per day was about 400 miles.

### TOO MANY

According to some unidentified bullseye of the Canadian press, the trouble of today can be expressed in the words "too-many" and "too-much."

Too much oats too much wheat. Too much corn too much oil. Too much hours we don't toil. Too many highways, too many cars. Too many people behind the bars. Too much poverty, too much wealth. Too many people in ill health. Too much money, too many means. Too many wearing high-heeled shoes. Too many falling to "tax" their "belly." Too many horses behind city streets. Too many having canned corn and beans. Too many seeing their wild oats. Too many candidates out for votes. Too many hiring their washing men. Too many playing bridge for fun. Too many buying goods on time. Too many people don't save a dime. Too much talk too much "rhy." Too many politicians on big pay. Too many taxes, too much rent. Too many folks need every cent. Too much reform, too much law. It's the darnedest mess you ever saw! —Reverence

### "JOG ON, JEHOOSHOPAT"

Read that rougher every mile: (Chuck) Jog on, Jehoshaphat, an' show some style.

Mile's gone lame, an' the hens won't lay: —

Can't's way down, 'an' wheat don't 'raze; Hens no better, sheep no choon; Can't's quit milkin', meat won't keep; Oats all headed, spuds all froze; Fruit crops 'busted, wind still blows; Sleep some morn', an' I'll be darned; Rex's sled's dooded 'an' the hay steels 'burned! Looks some gloomy, I'll admit— (Chuck) Jog on, Jehoshaphat, an' show some style.

Can't's in high, an' crops in low; Mail rates doubled, got no show; Money's tighter, morals loose; Bound to get us—what's the use? Run's not shine, an' it should; Can't's 'havin' like it could; Air seems heavy; water punk; Toss your mettle; show your spunk! No use stoppin' to debate— (Chuck) Jog on, Jehoshaphat, I've gettin' late.

Wheels all wobble; axle's bent; Doughnuts' broken, got no meat; One shaft's splintered; 't'her don't pull; May hang together—'lieve it still; Careful drivin' make it still; Toss some butter, an' no more—TROT! Gosh ding 'er! That's the stuff! Old rags movin' right good— (Chuck) Jog on, Jehoshaphat, an' show some style. —Griff Crawford, in Gloom Chamber

## BONSPIEL GETS UNDER WAY ON TUESDAY, AND 18 RINKS ENTER

### IT DID THE WORK

Here is another version of a popular argument: Here's a story that's going the rounds in the Pacific Northwest, which illustrates what starting the curling can do. It seems there was a small town in Washington where the principal industry was a paper mill which had been shut down for some months. Things were tough and no one had much cash.

A minister was walking along one day when he spotted a \$10 bill on the street. Being a quick bend he picked it up and soliloquized that he could buy some groceries which he needed. The paper looked a bit odd, so he asked the preacher why the order had added it up and said "total \$10.35." The reverend gentleman explained that he only had \$10 in cash and "Ten dollars in cash" cried the crowd. "Take the merchandise and give me the money."

So the grocer bought some much needed clothing and the clothes had an aching tooth pulled and another one filled. The dentist took the \$10 and bought shoes, while the wire man took shoes for his kids. The shoemaker gave the \$10 to the wife who bought some eggs and country butter, along with some freshly-dressed chickens from a bachelor farmer who came around. And the farmer decided to get married. (The story is progressing rapidly.)

Farmer and bride came to town and sought out the self-same minister who found the ten-dollar bill. After the ceremony the preacher found himself in possession of the \$10 again. This time he figured he would put it in the bank, so he presented it for deposit. And then the banker said: "Sorry, but this bill is counterfeit."

Wherever the minister happened "Well, that's all right, it's already done a lot of good. Just let it go!" That's all money is—just paper backed by confidence—so who not try it with some real money—Reverence

The 10th annual Bonspiel of the Carbon Curling Club was held on Tuesday evening, February 28th, at the Carbon rink. The event was a success and drew a large crowd of spectators.

A full report of this event will appear in our next issue.

The annual bonspiel of the Carbon Curling Club commenced at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 28th, with eighteen rinks entered for play in the three competitions.

The weather man came to the aid of the club on Sunday, after a week of spring-like weather, and sub-zero weather is making curling a pleasure instead of a hardship for the players. There are seven outside rinks entered in the "spiel, as well as eleven local rinks, and many fine games are resulting.

Visiting rinks are McKenna and Roberts from Trumbull, Stone from Rockyford, and Tricker, Granger, Devereaux and Welch from Strathville.

Local rinks entered are: R. Reid, A. J. Sherry, Greenan, Garrett, Stone, J. F. Smith, L. Poxon, Torrance, and F. Poxon.

The Ladies Aid is serving lunch at the rink for the convenience of the players, as well as the many spectators who seem to take a great deal of interest in curling.

The following are the results of the first round of play: As we go to press Wednesday noon:

### Grand Challenge Event

McKenna won from Reid and Midek Sherry from J.C. Smith, bringing this event into the winners. Coming into the eighth, Sherry won from McKenna, Greenan from Tricker, A. Poxon from Granger, Stone from Garrett, Poxon from Devereaux, Torrance from Stone.

### Ontario Laundry Event

Stone won from Torrance and Tricker from P. H. Smith. Coming in the eighth, Greenan won from Granger, Roberts from Poxon, Devereaux from Welch, L. Poxon from J. F. Smith, Garrett from Devereaux.

The Carbon rinks are showing up well against the visitors, and with the exception of the Stone rink of Rockyford, which is still in both curling and curling, all teams have been beaten and many of them have won in the first of the competitions.

A full report of this event will appear in our next issue.

## A New Seeding Unit

—that will "plow," "cultivate," and "seed" all at one operation. It works equally well on stubble or summer fallow and is a time and labor saver that fits into your program of crop cost reduction.



## McCORMICK-DEERING HARROW-PLOW with Seeding Attachment

THE McCormick-Deering harrow-plow with seeding attachment was not rushed onto the market. It is new to the trade generally but its development work has been carried on for two years in western Canada. International engineers have taken every precaution to make sure the finished machine would be as light in weight and draft as possible; that it would stand up satisfactorily under any reasonable usage; and, lastly, that it would do a class of seeding that would please the most exacting grain grower.

The design is simple and sturdy. A strong backbone of heavy square steel easily supports the disks and fluted hopper. The machine is well balanced and will give uniform satisfaction under all conditions.

The large capacity steel hopper, fluted force-feed runs, and chain-driven feed shaft are the same as those which have proved so popular on McCormick-Deering drills. Power for driving the seeding mechanism comes from the land wheel and assures positive and uniform seed distribution.

The power lift device operates from the land wheel but utilizes all three wheels and causes the plow to lift straight up to a high angle for ample clearance.

Heat-treated blades are given extra strength to resist wear and breakage and do not require sharpening from time to time. It will pay you to investigate this time and money-saving seeding unit. Come in and let us give you further information and quote you prices and terms.

W. O. POXON - CARBON

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# Unique Plant Is Set Up In Ontario Town For Extraction Of Radium From Pitchblende

A prospector high above Great Bear Lake looted down. Strange markings on the shore of the lake lured him. The next year he returned and found pitchblende, mineral from which radium is derived. From that casual glance came Canada's first radium refinery at Port Hope, Ont.

It's a queer place, this refinery. A long concrete building surrounded by a high wire fence. A strange place. The front door is locked. The fence seems insurmountable. A watchman at the gate scrutinizes people closely. A show of credentials and finally, admittance.

A long white table covered with jars of minerals. A big safe. Buns and turners, one building, clean. A small room filled with mineral, "stewing" over the burner.

In the background the factory. Huge tanks on one side. On the other, a mass of pipes, stairs, earthenware crucibles, pots. On the left the tanks for uranium extraction. On the right, the machinery for the production of the world's most valuable "salt." For it looks like salt, the lead-pellet round white, and so greatly desired for cancer treatment. But there is a vast difference. A needle no larger than that used in a photograph is worth \$500 when filled with radium.

But with M. L. Pechon, scientist who learned his trade in Paris, let us climb to the roof, the "main floor," as Mr. Pechon says. Wooden stairways wind around the masonry. At the top, the "main floor," there are bags of ore, pitchblende. There are carboys of chemicals. Into two electrically stirred vats the ore and chemicals are poured. The ore is a black powder, already ground.

The mixture is heated and stirred. Strange things happen. It travels by gravity and vacuum pump into other vats, through rubber-lined pipes. Finally the unusual red liquid is drawn off. The white precipitate containing the radium is removed to the laboratory. The residue starts up to the top again and moves through a succession of wooden tanks until it emerges as a yellow powder, used for ceramics and pigments.

But that is of minor importance. Let us follow the radium to the "lab" for the final processing.

There are dozens of quartz bowls in the "lab." The radium, in liquid solution, moves from one to the other. The liquid crystallizes. It travels on and on, the bulk of the radium less. From the big vats in which it started it moves gradually into smaller glasses and bowls. Eventually, reached a small container no larger than Miley's thumb. It is pure radium now, nearly ready to take its place in the light against the dread scourge of cancer.

In many cases the radium must now be placed in surgical needles. This is a delicate and dangerous operation. For radium's emanation and radiation are dangerous. Hence the chemist, as he fills the needles, must be protected. He sits behind his chest rests runs a heavy lead pad. The rays are absorbed by lead, but the sealed glass case retains the bulk of emanation.

It takes hours to fill each needle. Then the radium is weighed on scales so delicate the markings of a lead pencil on a sheet of paper would upset their balance. They will weigh 1,000ths of a milligram, and there are 1,000 milligrams in a gram. It is delicate work.

In the laboratory too is a large vat of water. After each operation the scientists wash their hands in this vat. When the vat becomes filled it too is submitted to the final processing given the radium itself. Every possible atom of the radium is extracted, for it is of vast value.

And, as was often said of pigs at Chicago stock yards, everything is used but the "squeal."

## Had Good Training

Coach (to new man)—You're great! The way you hammer the line, dodge, tackle your man and worm through your opponents is simply marvelous.

New Player (modestly)—I guess it all comes from my early training, sir. You see my mother used to take me shopping with her on bargain days.

Coffee grown in Guatemala last season filled 567,000 sacks.

W. N. U. 1938

## Holland's Plans Going Ahead

Reclamation Of Land Involves Total Cost Of Four Hundred Millions

While public works in many parts of the world are at a standstill owing to the financial stringency it is interesting to note that work on Holland's great 20-mile barrier dam across the Zuider Zee and the reclamation plan connected therewith go merrily ahead. In fact, work on the dam proper has been completed and it is now possible to drive across the sea in a motor car or other conveyance. The dam is a unique connection between the two Dutch provinces, North Holland and Friesland.

It is part of the Zuider Zee reclamation plan, which involves a total cost of \$400,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 of new territory are to be won. The first of four polders, covering an area of 50,000 acres, is already in cultivation. The dam itself, huge barriers of lock and bridges included, has called for an expense of \$500,000,000, is 300 feet wide and carries a railway track, a highway for fast traffic, cyclist's path and a road for pedestrians.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

## Hard Times

Comparing the Present Era With the Difficult Times Of 1894

Frequent comparison is heard of the present era with the "hard times" of 1894, but so far we have heard of no one going back to drinking "sin and misery" as a substitute for coffee. "Sin and misery" was made by burning bread until black, and then steeping it in tea, explains A. E. Hatch. It received its name through a remark of a neighbor of the Hatch family at that time that "it is a return to the bread and misery to drink it."—Wakanda, St. Montclair.

## Winnipeg Newspaper Union

*Fast Food*

By Ruth Rogers

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## How To Order Patterns

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## WHERE THE NEW WAR IS FLAMING



Here is a map showing the location of the outbreak of hostilities between Colombia and Peru, which ended a century of peace between the two nations. For many weeks Colombia and Peru have been disputing the small area about the frontier town of Leticia, which was ceded to Colombia by treaty some years ago. The dispute reached a climax with the bombing of a Colombia gunboat by Peruvian planes on the Putumayo River and the capture of the town of Tarapaca by Colombia forces. The disputed area is like a match in a powder magazine, as Brazil and Ecuador are likely to be drawn into the brawl before the business is settled.

## Program For Recovery

Helps To Prosperity As Seen By Secretary Of U. S. Treasury

Opinion L. Mills, United States secretary of the treasury, urges as a program for recovery:

"First, a balanced budget; second, an easy money policy consistently pursued; third, a definite attack on the debt problem; not by wholesale taxation but by setting up adequate machinery to deal with different categories of debt; fourth, a settlement of the foreign debt question; fifth, a stabilization of world exchanges by a return in the first instance to the gold standard by the more important commercial and industrial countries; sixth, the lifting of arbitrary trade barriers."

This is partially a program for the United States and partially a program for the world.

For Canada, there can be drawn up a program to aid recovery that would be this country's most useful contribution to its own and the world's prosperity.

It is as follows:

1. Balance the federal budget.
2. Balance the provincial budgets.
3. Reduce local taxation.

All else is secondary and most of the other aids to recovery would follow naturally.—Financial Post.

## Canadian Airways

More Than a Million Miles Flown By Machines In 1932

Nearly 900,000 passengers were carried by the Canadian Airways in 1932, according to operating statistics released recently.

Passengers carried on mail lines numbered 807, on other lines of the company, 8,993.

The mail carried during the year amounted to 299,060 pounds. Freight and express carried by Canadian Airways planes totaled 1,870,136 pounds.

More than a million miles were flown by Canadian Airways machines in 1932. Of this total, 287,372 were flown on mail lines and 1,008,823 were flown on the company's other lines.

Two hundred pounds of hay, corn and roots make a day's meal for an elephant.

## Issues Warning

Says United States Is Inviting War By Its Weakness

A stern warning that the United States is "inviting war" by its "weakness" in naval strength was made by Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett.

The outspoken chief of naval operations said that America "are too busy" boasting that they are the greatest nation in earth.

"It never seems to occur to us in our content," he said, "that another nation may declare war against us. In that event, he added, the United States would find itself in a position of holding "a pair of deers against a full house."

Moffett addressed the Naval Academy's "Graduates' Association of New York at its annual banquet. His listeners heard a frank discussion of events in the Far East and prospects for continued world peace. The admiral was bitter in his criticism of this nation for being a party to the Washington treaty of 1922. "Uncle Sam lost everything but his shirt tail when he signed the Washington treaty," he said.

Moffett expressed vivid warnings of what Japan might accomplish by building a navy for the puppet state of Manchukuo. "Such a navy would not be subject to treaty limitations, including the treaty ratios," he said.

## More Radio Licenses

Increasing Number Of People Shown To Be Using Radios

People are buying radios and taking out licenses for them in increasing degree, says the monthly statement of the radio branch of the marine department. For the 10 months of the fiscal year ending January, over 100,000 more licenses were issued than in the whole of the previous year. The 10 months' total was 718,333, as compared with 588,228 in the fiscal year ended in 1932.

The treasurer was putting question to the class.

"What do we call a man?" he asked, "who keeps on talking and talking when people are no longer interested?"

"Please, sir," replied a boy, "a teacher."

## FASCIST CHANCELLOR AND HIS CONSERVATIVE AIDE



Here is the first picture of Adolf Hitler (left), to arrive in Canada since his elevation to the Chancellorship of Germany. With the Nazi leader is Colonel Franz von Papen, former Chancellor, who is now Vice-Chancellor in Hitler's cabinet and Dictator of Prussia.

# Fastest Train In The World, Operated In Germany, Has The Speed Of An Aeroplane

Speedy as an airplane, cheaper than a locomotive, cheaper too, perhaps, than automobile transportation, the new German Diesel-motored express train has stood all its test trips with a success that has attracted the attention of railroad men from all over the world, and now the "Flying Hamburger" has been entered as the "fastest train on earth" for regular service on the Hamburg-Berlin route beginning in March.

Personal experience of the "lightning train," as the Germans call it, is sufficient to bring conviction that this may after all be the railroads' answer to steadily growing competition of automobiles. It is sufficient, too, to justify the inclusion of the "Flying Hamburger" in that remarkable series of post-war technical achievements by German engineers—the Zeppelin, the Europa, the Brenner and the "Do-X."

The long, low, violet, and cream colored, stream-lined car, pulls out from the Hamburg station at Berlin at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. The 100 passengers, luxuriously accommodated, are scarcely aware that even before the train has cleared the maze of local switches the speed has reached the average top of a thorough express in the open country. At sixty miles an hour the vibration is hardly perceptible.

Beyond the suburbs the speed increases to seventy, eighty, and then on a straightaway it jumps to ninety miles an hour. Now there are very few persons in the world who have travelled ninety miles an hour on a railroad train, but any traveler who has ridden the fast transcontinental trains America knows how it feels to be going at seventy or seventy-five. We were sure the "Flying Hamburger" was not making more than seventy when our hosts asked us to visit the motorman's compartment.

There, up in front, the speedometer showed ninety-five, then ninety, and finally hovered around the maximum, 101 miles an hour, the fastest speed ever reached by a motor-driven, propeller-driven, "valve" train. Controlling this speed, controlling every adjustment of the combining Diesel-engine, dynamo-motors, the motorman had but one movement to make. The entire control is centred in a single hand, simple as the control of a street car.

Our vibration was even less than in an ordinary Pullman at half the speed. One good reason is the underslung construction, and this is unique in the "Flying Hamburger" for here the inventor, Dr. Friedrich Fuchs, director of the Federal Railways, solved for the first time, the problem of compressing the whole motive power, consisting of two 110-horsepower Diesel engines and two electric generators, in two compact units, slung just above the rails, so that the centre of gravity is very near the roadbed and the train hugs the ground so closely that it can take curves at double the speed of an ordinary train.

But up in front the sense of velocity became impressive. The rails stretched out in endless bands of silver and they poured down the sides of our hooded monster at a rate that made one gasp. An express train, laboring along on a parallel track in our direction, seemed standing still as we shot past.

We were going at a speed of forty-five meters a second. The German rails are fifteen meters long. Some idea

of what 104 miles an hour may be gained from the fact we were hitting three railroads a second. This was so fast it blurred the clicks into a steady hum.

Back in the passengers' compartment nobody noticed the speed, and the waiters, from the buffet car served soup and coffee with no more difficulty than on the dinner of the Night Express. We pulled into Hamburg at 12:10, and a vast crowd poured over the embankment railings to watch the poogle-eyed snout of the "lightning train" nose to rest just two hours and twenty minutes after it had left Berlin. We had cut nearly an hour off the ordinary train time from Berlin to Hamburg and had covered the 187 miles at an average of eighty miles an hour.

But the train had just warmed up. Without stopping, and without the necessity of stopping for anything, the "Flying Hamburger" can run 1,200 miles, or from Berlin to Paris and back non-stop. It could be made to develop an average speed much higher than eighty miles an hour, but on the existing crowded trackage. An extra track from Berlin to Hamburg would make possible an average speed of 160 miles an hour, so that the trip between these two cities could be made in under two hours.

But the probability of the "Flying Hamburger" depends, of course, on its cost. The first unit cost \$50,000 to build, according to Dr. Fuchs. This is more than it would cost in any other like mass production. But the operating cost, according to Dr. Fuchs, is one-fourth the cost of running a steam locomotive train with the same carrying capacity.

At the moment its speed is also greater, for in one station it will stop for a few minutes, and then on in the motorman's compartment. At the moment its speed is also greater, for in one station it will stop for a few minutes, and then on in the motorman's compartment.

## Public Misunderstandings

Sole Obstacle In The Way Of War Debt Settlement

The need for an early settlement of the German war debt is a question that has been in the mind of the layman in preventive science was a lawyer by Sir Norman Angell at the Oxford Luncheon Club. In that way only, he said, could we be sure that our society would not relapse into utter chaos.

Sir Norman, who has just returned from the United States, said that public misunderstanding there was the sole obstacle in the way of a settlement of the debt question. "We are going to face in the matter of debt settlement," he said, "a period of great bitterness. It is all a part of the United States which will postpone the general financial and economic settlement. That postponement owing to American policy and attitude is not due to the fact that Americans are more avaricious than anyone else."

"I believe sincerely that their attitude is just similar to that of ours on reparations 15 years ago. Ideally, the situation is that you have an idea in the United States all the economists, all the experts, and all the bankers standing either for cancellation or ruthless scaling down of the debts. On the other side of the fence you have the great multitudes, the electorate, and the politician standing for payment to the last dot. The terror of the politicians in the presence of popular misunderstanding is supreme."—Manchester Guardian.

The Pied Piper of Hamelin has taken to the air. Swarms of rats and mice made a sudden appearance in the North Caucasus area in Russia, and became so destructive, appeals for help were made. An squadron of five companies was dispatched to the district and by use of poison dropped from the air succeeded in exterminating them.

"Smith wants me to lend him \$5. Do you advise me to do so?"

"You would be doing me a personal favor."

"How is that?"

"It does not get the money from you he will come to me."

Editor—"My boy, your punctuation and grammar are something fierce."

Literary Aspirant—"Then there is no hope for me?"

Sure there is; try dialect stories."







## REPEAL MEASURE IS GIVEN A SIX MONTHS HOIST

Ottawa, Ont.—Section 98 stays in the criminal code as a bulwark against Communism, the House of Commons decided. With every Conservative and six French-speaking Liberals against it, the House of Commons rejected a resolution to repeal the measure. It was the first time a repeal resolution was given the six months hoist to 45—just another parliamentary way of defeating it.

Not even a last minute appeal from James S. Woodsworth, leader of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation, sponsor of the repeal motion, could stem the tide. The slender, bearded Labor leader, at one time a minister of the gospel, said he was not advocating force or violence, but was attempting to remove vicious and oppressive legislation from the statute book.

"I am opposed to force. I have never advocated it," said Mr. Woodsworth, punctuating his words by pounding on his desk. And with almost a mile of debate on his face he announced he was not a Communist—on the contrary he was an avowed enemy of Bolshevism.

At the same time he belittled efforts by Conservatives to prove he was in league with Moscow and asked them to discontinue personal attacks on himself and reply to his arguments.

The eight Toronto Communists now serving time in Portsmouth penitentiary after convictions under section 98, received more than passing notice by the Communist leadership. These men, he said, were not convicted of advocating violence to overthrow constituted authority, but only with belonging to the Communist organization which, in turn, was affiliated with Moscow organizations.

"I have advocated violence," he said, "but I want to do it through lawful means." Debate on the Woodsworth resolution had been progressing over a week. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, moved the six months hoist which in effect means that the resolution, section 98 confers on the Dominion authorities wide power to combat those who advocate force or violence, dealing sparingly with sedition and unlawful organizations.

## A Strange Paradox

Banks of France Glutted With Gold While Struggling With Depression

Paris, France.—France presents the world's great paradox. Her banks and vaults are glutted with gold and yet she is struggling to meet both ends.

The senate has voted one month's interim supply. It has approved the 6 per cent. cut in civil service salaries over 5,000 francs and has reduced parliamentary indemnities by 10 per cent. But the senate is pronounced on the principle of not increasing military costs.

For a time, therefore, the financial struggle passes from the upper chamber. But throughout the country uneasiness grows. On the billboards are monarchist manifestos from Duc de Guise—France's claimant king in exile—which flank workers' appeals for a united front.

The newspapers ring with a strident cry for more economy. On the heels of a strange puppet strike shopkeepers in the provincial towns are closing in protest against higher taxes.

The taxpayers' federation has appealed to the consumers to line up with the shopkeepers and protest the cost of living but not increase while income and salaries are falling.

Chambers of commerce up and down the country are resolving for economy and for equality in taxation. And linked with the struggle over finance is the dispute over what is considered a growing menace to peace across the Rhine.

The government is reported to have a wide army reorganization scheme under review. The plan is to strengthen still further the line of concrete and steel with which France protects her eastern frontier.

Divisions are now scattered through the country, but these will be massed near the frontier.

## Jap Nationals In Danger

Tokyo, Japan.—A government spokesman said there was "real danger" Japan would be compelled to take steps to protect Japanese nationals in Peiping and Tientsin endangered by the impending military campaign to conquer the province of Jehol, to the north.

## British Trade Improves

Not Only Recovering, But Shaping a New Britain

London, Eng.—The United Kingdom imported more from the dominions during 1932 than ever before and its exports to empire countries also increased in the same period.

Commenting on these trade statistics, published here, Leslie Hore-Belisha, financial secretary to the treasury, declared in a London speech, "we are not only recovering but we are shaping British anew."

A general improvement in British trade statistics which show the debt balance fell last year from £104,000,000 in 1931 to £59,000,000 in 1932 and £181 the adverse trade balance for the same period was reduced from £408,000,000 to £289,000,000, is noted in the statistics.

After rectifying figures which testified to increased trade in several departments, Mr. Hore-Belisha proclaimed the trend "one of the most miraculous rehabilitations ever recorded in history."

"It was but the same invisible re-creation as we had in 1931 we could actually be £15,000,000 on the right side," he continued. "We imported less raw material and more finished goods and exported more manufactured goods in 1932 than in 1931."

## Returning Arms To Italy

Austrian Government Sending Back Rifles and Machine Guns

Vienna.—The Austrian government will spend the return to Italy of 50,000 rifles and 200 machine guns over which an international situation occurred, Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss announced.

He said, however, the government will not comply with the "degradation and dishonour" of the Italian demand for the return of the destruction of arms recently shipped into Austria from Italy.

The chancellor said he did not plan to make any formal reply to the note, which suggested the transportation of the arms violated the St. German treaty.

He contended there had been no violation of the treaty.

Nevertheless, he continued, the Austrian government will speed up as far as possible the completion of the "repair" of the weapons shipped from Italy. Italy is now willing to have the arms sent back as soon as possible.

## Barter Plans

New Prepared To Conduct Trade Without Financial Guarantee

Calgary, Alberta.—Bona fides statements to the Federal Government have been established and the syndicate sponsoring the bartering of goods and services, the Canadian Barter Association, has announced.

The syndicate is now prepared to conduct the trade without financial guarantee from the Canadian government.

This was the declaration of G. G. Serkau, head of the syndicate, in a telegram to the national convention of the Western Livestock Union here.

The convention went on record in support of the barter plan and urged immediate implementation of details.

Mr. Serkau's telegram said the only assurance now required was that variations in customs regulations detrimental to Soviet products, would not be placed against them during the life of the agreement. The convention by resolution asked that this assurance be given.

## Japs Press Forward

Railway Line In Manchuria Has Been Seized

Chinchow, Manchuria.—The entire Chinchow-Peipiao railway was in the hands of the Japanese army, and the Peipiao terminus they were provided with an excellent railroad.

When General Yoshinichi Suzuki's troops marched into Peipiao they found the city deserted. The railroad tunnel from Nanjing, a few miles to the west, had been damaged by the Chinese, who also attempted to blow up a bridge to check the Japanese advance.

From Peipiao the Japanese will move across the province to the city of Jehol. Thus far, according to army sources, the operations have been entirely preliminary to the major offensive.

## To Carry On

New York.—President-Elect Roosevelt has invited Norman H. Davis to continue as head of the United States armament delegation, and gave him orders to carry on the present American policy in this respect.

## Inquiry Into Spread Between Milk Prices

Premier Bennett Gives Notice Of Move In House

Ottawa, Ont.—Premier R. B. Bennett has given notice he will move in the House of Commons to empower the agricultural committee to inquire into the spread between milk prices in Canada. He would instruct the committee "to ascertain the facts connected with the production, collection, manufacture, distribution and marketing of milk and milk products throughout the Dominion of Canada, with power to examine and inquire into all aspects of the question and report their findings to the House."

## Assessment Is Cut

Vancouver Cuts \$500,000 From Taxation On C.N. Property

Vancouver, B.C.—Cycle assessment on the uncompleted Canadian National hotel was dropped \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 by the city council sitting as a court of revision.

Valuation on the Canadian National Steamship dock at the foot of Main Street was reduced to the same rate from \$800,000 to \$750,000.

In all, the city of Vancouver relinquished taxation this year on \$500,000 worth of improvements owned by the Canadian National Railway.

## NOW LOOKING FOR RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH U. S.

Ottawa, Ont.—Early initiation of negotiations with the United States looking to a reciprocal trade agreement are favored by the Liberal party. At a caucus of Liberal members of the senate and House of Commons the reciprocity resolution brought before the House of Commons by William Duff (Lib., Antigonish-Guysboro) was endorsed.

The action of the Liberal parliamentarians followed a debate in the House of Commons, in which Premier R. B. Bennett stated the government was ready to enter into a reciprocal trade agreement, but expressed his belief the present was not an opportune time to launch negotiations.

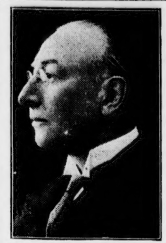
The only definite immediate result of the Liberal caucus decision as seen in parliamentary circles is that Mr. Duff's resolution will not be withdrawn, as Mr. Bennett suggested. It will be made the subject of further debate and, if time permits before private members' periods are cut off, will be forced to a vote.

New York.—A special Washington despatch tonight to the New York Times says Henry Morgenthau, 2nd, close counsel of President-Elect Franklin Roosevelt, made a recent visit to Ottawa, and it links the visit with present talk in Ottawa of trade reciprocity between the Dominion and the United States.

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The despatch declares the American president-elect Sir. Morgenthau, son of the former American ambassador to Mexico, is in Ottawa for the express purpose of ascertaining prospects for working out a reciprocal tariff understanding. It does not state, however, which Ottawa officials, if any, were interviewed by the emissary.

## FINANCE MINISTER ILL



Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Canadian Minister of Finance, who took up his duties in Ottawa ten days ago against the advice of his medical adviser, has been again forced to relinquish his duties owing to ill-health. This means that the Prime Minister may have to prepare the 1933-34 budget.

## Mystery Over Prisoner Disturbs British House

Members' Secret Foes About Confined In Tower

London, Eng.—The House of Commons took on a medieval flavor as its members, bolder, the government over the mystery of the officer in the Tower of London.

Labourites and Conservatives alike asked questions to the chief of the staffs surrounding the imprisonment of Lieut. N. B. Billewicz, of the Seaforth Highlanders, who will probably face a court-martial early this month, on unspecified charges pertaining to the violation of the Official Secrets Act.

G. Buchanan, Clydehead left-wing, demanded to know why bail was not allowed the prisoner, while Winston Churchill joined in the general interrogation by questioning why it was not possible to detain an officer under arrest in Aldershot.

Duff Cooper, financial secretary to the war office, stated the charge against the officer was that of offence under the Official Secrets Act and he would probably face a general court-martial early in March.

"He is detained in the tower," continued the government spokesman, "because it is the most convenient military establishment for that purpose."

"He is under no compulsion to take exercise at a time when he can be seen by the general public," replied Mr. Cooper.

## Coal Bonus Continued

Ottawa, Ont.—Federal assistance in the movement of Canadian coal will be continued at least until the end of the fiscal year of 1933-34, Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Mines, told the House. The estimate this year is \$250,000 greater than last year because of the extra movements of coal under the subvention agreement.

Ask Aid From Dominions

London, Eng.—Thorough belief in the future of the British Empire and the wish that the Dominions and colonies would help the United Kingdom were expressed at a luncheon of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce by Lord Derby.

## Eminent Lawyer Dead

John S. Ewart, K.C., Started Practice Of Profession In Winnipeg

Ottawa, Ont.—Death has closed the long career of John S. Ewart, K.C., one of Canada's most eminent constitutional authorities, distinguished lawyer and author. He was 84 years old and had been in his new years, when he suffered a heart attack.

Mr. Ewart was widely known for his championing of the cause of Canadian autonomy. He held the view this country should be an independent nation long before the present Dominion status within the empire was defined.

Born and educated in Toronto, Mr. Ewart went west after he was called to the bar and after practicing his profession with success in Winnipeg, came to Ottawa to carry on an extensive supreme court practice.

He was the author of several authoritative legal text books and of many essays, articles and pamphlets on constitutional, political and historical subjects.

## Appeal Of Colombia

League Of Nations Try To Find Means Of Settlement For

Geneva, Switzerland.—The council of the League of Nations heard the appeal of Colombia for intervention by the League against Peru's aggression.

A committee of three was instructed to study the problem and through consultation with Colombia and Peru, representatives seek a solution upon a basis of conciliation as provided by the League covenant.

## CAMPBELL SETS A NEW WORLD SPEED MARK

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Great Britain's dominance in the realm of speed was acknowledged to new heights by Sir Malcolm Campbell in a daring race against time over the ocean speedway here.

In two blistering runs over the hard-packed beach, the 48-year-old driver streaked to a new world record of 272.46 miles an hour over a measured mile run to climax a quarter of a century of record-smashing achievements.

He also established a new record of 272.46 miles an hour over one kilometer on the same trials, and 257.29 over one kilometre course.

Driving a long, streamlined bi-plane, equipped with a 2,500-horsepower airplane motor, Sir Malcolm averaged a speed of 272.46 miles an hour over a measured mile run to climax a quarter of a century of record-smashing achievements.

On his first run the British driver attained the astounding speed of 272.556 miles an hour as he roared over the beach, paralleled on the other by a pounding surf and on the other by high, irregular sand dunes from which thousands of spectators looked on. His time for the mile on that run was 13.18 seconds. His second trial, made in the opposite direction, was clocked at 13.30 seconds for a speed of 270.67 miles an hour.

Returning to the grandstand after his trials to be greeted by cheering spectators, Sir Malcolm characterized his race as "the worst ride I ever had in my life." He was forced to steer the booming car over the course with only one hand, as he had injured the other a week ago in making repairs to the machine.

Sir Malcolm covered the kilometre, which is approximately five-eighths of a mile, in 8.18 seconds for a speed of 274.463 miles an hour on his first run. On his second run over that distance he was clocked at 8.24 seconds for a speed of 271.472 miles an hour. The kilometre was marked off inside the grandstand official mile.

In setting up a new record for five kilometres, Sir Malcolm attained a two-way average speed of 272.290 miles an hour. His previous record for that distance, established here last year was 247.941.

Following his epochal race, Sir Malcolm indicated he would not make another attempt to beat his newly established record.

He said he could not race again so long as his sprained arm was painful him, and he expressed a desire to go to New York as soon as possible to sail for England.

Sir Malcolm said he was satisfied with the performance of his car under such adverse conditions, but he was confident that, given a better beach and good visibility, he could place the record much higher.

## BILL TO LOWER FREIGHT RATES IS DEFEATED

Ottawa, Ont.—The House of Commons turned down a bill designed to lower freight rates on grain moving westward from prairie provinces. By a vote of 97 to 56 second reading was turned down after Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, said the four western provinces had agreed to a proposal to reduce by 50 per cent. the spread between export and domestic rates on foot grain.

The measure was sponsored by Thomas Reid (Lib., New Westminster), who claimed discrimination was being shown against British Columbia in grain rates.

The four western provinces, said the railway minister, had agreed to a proposal, first discussed at the Dominion-Provincial Conference, to reduce grain rates. He suggested there be no action on the Reid bill until this had been settled.

Conservative voted solidly against the Reid bill, which was supported by two Liberals, A. A. Hodge, Winnipeg, and Humphrey Mitchell, Hamilton, Liberals supported it to a man.

By Minister of Railways, expressed surprise the member for New Westminster had pressed the bill. He said the announcement by the minister that a temporary rate agreement had been reached, satisfactory to the governments of the four western provinces.

## Enfranchising Indians

Opposition Is Encountered At Ottawa Over Proposed Bill

Ottawa, Ont.—G. D. Murphy, head of the Indian Department, raised a storm of protest in the House of Commons when he proposed changes in the manner of enfranchising Indians. Opposition members claimed he was seeking power to enfranchise Indians to become naturalized Canadians.

An amendment to the Indian Act was proposed empowering the superintendent-general of Indian Affairs to appoint a board which, after inquiry might report on the fitness of any Indian to be enfranchised.

The clause he repeated provided that action must be preceded by the application of an Indian, or a band of Indians following a majority vote of the band.

Mr. Murphy said there are in Canada many Indians who would accept the full responsibilities of citizenship. He gave an instance of an Indian who was engaged in manufacturing, but who sought to evade the Sales Tax on the ground he was a ward of the government. The bill proposed to give the superintendent-general power to deal with such cases.

## Advocate More Spending

Crusade In Britain To Spend For

London, Eng.—In Great Britain municipality after municipality has joined a crusade to spend more. Streets in Paddington are being renamed "Spend for Employment." Posters remind the over-thrift that "idle money means idle hands" and "every man has a job buying someone stops making."

"We have in my view," says Sir Arthur Heller, former director of the League of Nations economic section, "gone much too far in discouraging useful capital expenditure by local authorities. Our finances and our credit are now in a better position than that of any other great country."

## South Honor Held

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion's 62nd anniversary, on Feb. 22, 30,000 civil guards on Feb. 22, maintained the Canadian link of the unique world chain of handsets, which annually celebrate the joint birthday of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, respectively heads of both organizations through out the world.

## Asks For Correspondence

Ottawa, Ont.—George Coste, United States consul for Alaska, asks all correspondence passed between the province of Alberta and the Dominion Government relating to the railway to be sent to him to pass New York premiums on a bond issue at the new year.

In Germany, sugar—both for cattle feed and for the human consumption—is produced on a commercial scale from wood waste.

## Aviation Problems

Subject For Debate Before Inter-Allied Conference in London

Four days after the fifth anniversary of the formation of the Royal Aeronautical Society, which is the oldest organization devoted to aerial matters in the world, held the first debate in its history. A crowded audience in a London lecture hall listened for two hours to some of the leading men in British aviation as they spoke on various aspects of official control of flying, control against the nation before the assembly that "civil aviation differs from military aviation and should be treated accordingly."

C. R. Fairy, president of the society, excused the innovation on the grounds the motion touched on matters of vital import to the future of British flying. General J. E. B. Seely, new chairman of the Air League, answered approximately those who believed the air weapon was of all means of warfare the most cruel. He cited the terrible effects of blockade as practiced against the central powers in the last great war as part of his proof that the air arm, properly employed, was the highest that man could see of forcing an enemy to sue for peace.

Members of the House of Commons, notably Capt. H. H. Baldwin, deplored the ignorance of aviation that marked the "mother of parliaments" as the presence of the absolute absence of interest displayed by the majority of politicians in one of the most significant happenings of the 20th century. Capt. Page, pioneer aircraft constructor and airline operator, had much to say about the extraordinary progress of the Empire of the present system of air transport subsidies. He urged the present military system, masquerading under the guise of civil aviation, ventures in some European states could only be countered by drastic reduction of subsidy expenditures, or by placing all air transport on a really business footing.

He showed that 11 countries in Europe expended more than £4,000,000 annually in direct subsidy to air transport lines. Only one of those nations—Holland—shares with Great Britain the possession of air lines which are approaching real commercial and economic operation.

Mr. Headley Page made the assumption that the passengers airborne on the continental airlines in a year weighed approximately 15,000 tons (at 12 persons to a ton) and on this basis he arrived at the astonishing conclusion that the carriage of every airline passenger costs about 16 in direct subsidy. This was explained by observers that many of the present routes were created for political and military, rather than commercial, reasons by aeroplanes which are uneconomic because they are designed with an eye to possible military necessities.

England and Holland were showing the way to real commercial exploitation of the aeroplane. The sooner all of the world's air liners are run on a similar basis, the better for aviation, he declared.

### Physician Takes To Air

Oklahoma Doctor Looks After Patients In Five States

Mangum, Oklahoma, boasts of a physician who has a unique method of carrying on his medical practice. Dr. C. Fowler Broder virtually has taken his practice "up in the air," and estimates he travels approximately 50,000 miles by aeroplane yearly caring for his patients.

Dr. Broder, in his "air ambulance," a four-engine monoplane, carries patients in five states—Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas and Louisiana.

### A Perfect Landlord

New York Man Carrying Tenants

Last Time Injures

Michael Spivelsky is the perfect landlord. He returned a cheque to the Post and Arms Department of New York, which was to pay him for back rent from tenants who have become charges of the city.

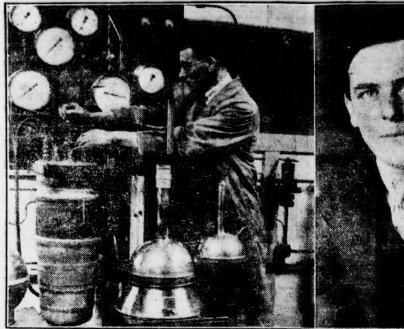
Spivelsky returned the cheque, saying that as all his tenants were homeless he had been living in his house long enough to own it he would carry them along until things got better.

During a carnival in the Southern States a Senator rode a Jack-in-the-box to the steps of the state capital. Arithmetic calculation assures us that one and one make two.

Rhode Island men, creeping bent, and Canadian intriguers are the best friends to print in cheap places.

W. N. U. 1933

## BALDWIN OPENS A WONDER LABORATORY AT CAMBRIDGE



A wonder laboratory for research work was opened by the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin at Cambridge this month which contains apparatus which will split the atom on a scale unknown before. The building is the new Ludwig Mond Laboratory, where the Russian scientist, Professor Kapitzin (right), will carry on his atomic research. The photo on the left shows part of the laboratory in which can be seen a hydrogen liquefier for making liquid temperature minus 253 centigrade.

### Color Protection For Foods

Green Is Most Useful With Black As Second Best

The department of agriculture has publicly patented the discovery that oil-bearing foods are best protected from the sun's rays by grass green or black. The discovery was based on the findings of Mayne B. Coo, a young chemist, who ascertained that green is the most desirable for food protection from radiation, and black is a second best.

Approximately 1,000,000 worth of food spoils annually in the United States the department finds, and believes investigation of the color protection will go a long way in saving foods. Coo reported that food exposed in clear glass containers spoiled most quickly, that yellowish or bluish green failed to protect.

The green was made of the chlorophyll hue, scientifically described as the portion of the spectrum lying between 4900 and 5500 mircrons units. The established protection applies to oil-bearing foods, but Coo is continuing experimentation to ascertain if other colors will guard the sweetness and purity of non-oil-bearing foods.

The green protective principle applies to butter, salad oil, lard, pecan cashew nuts, potato chips, mayonnaise, whole wheat flour, cornmeal, many bakery products and foods containing some quantity of oil. Sunlight hastens the photo-chemical decomposition of such experiments have shown, Coo said, that ultra-violet and infra red rays causes quick decomposition of certain foods.

### Ex-Kaiser Has Masot

Sachet Once Belonged To King William Of Prussia

The ex-Kaiser still keeps it, it is said, the masot which was given by a little girl to King William of Prussia on the eve of the battle of Sedan in 1870. It is a sachet containing what once was a sprig of four-leaved clover. After the defeat of the French the King returned the masot to the child who gave it. The child was much luck as it had brought him; but years after the ex-Kaiser bought it back and during the war carried it everywhere, it is said.

### Shorten Length Of River

Engineers Have Cut Ten Miles Off The Mississippi

Ten miles was clipped off the length of the Mississippi River when government engineers, using tons of dynamite, blasted a hole into the embankment at Donald Point, south of Natchez, and allowed the river to flow into a new channel. It took two dredges working in opposite directions three months to cut the channel through the point and the dynamite did the rest.

An organization of nature-lovers is asking Congress to pick a national tree. Without wishing to prejudice the thing, we'd say off-hand that the plum appeals most strongly to the chosen representatives of the people.

Mother—"What made you stay so late. Have a flat tire?" Daughter (dreamily).—"No, mother. I'd hardly call him that."

No living species of birds have teeth.

An airplane of 100 horse-power costs between \$2,500 and \$1,600.

### Ancient Egyptian Brewers

Papyrus Shows Life As It Was 2,500 Years Ago

Even as United States legislators of the present and those of Canada in the not too distant past, governments had their problems in regulating the beer business back in 254 B.C. From ancient Papyrus, some of the filled with worm holes, research workers at Columbia university are evoking a picture of life as it was 2,500 years ago.

One group of the documents shows that in ancient Egypt brewing was under government regulation. The state furnished a given amount of barley each day to the brewers and demanded a certain amount of beer in return. A letter written by Apollonius, Ptolemy's treasurer, on May 21, 204 B.C., takes a brever over the cost of furnishing the government beer from only 11 bushels of barley instead of the 12 bushels he had contracted to make into beer.

### Prepare For 1933 Crop

To Be No Deliberate Cut In Agrarian On Western Farms

While some members of agrarian bodies in the three prairie provinces fear curtailment of wheat planting this spring, there will be no deliberate policy of acreage reduction, farm leaders believe.

At annual conventions the farm organizations have gone on record as favoring an international conference of chief wheat exporting countries with a view to working out some common policy of decreased production. Unless all exporting countries were to fall in line, they declared, Canada could not afford to take such a step alone. Reduction of wheat output in the Dominion might cause loss of export markets.

### A Very Old Port

Southampton has been an important trading center for the interchange of British and foreign goods ever since the days of the Phoenicians and Ancient Greeks 1,300 years ago. Today 170,000,000 tons of shipping enter the docks annually.

"It is time baby was christened." "Yes, your reverence, but we don't know for certain which of his uncles has the most money."

### Health Of Jobless Impaired

Millions Unable To Get Enough Food Opinion Of League Committee

In the given opinion of the health committee of the League of Nations, the world crisis has now become so acute as to have serious effects on public health.

This opinion was arrived at in the light of data contained in a report submitted to the committee. This report shows that there are some 50 to 60 millions of persons in the world directly or indirectly affected by unemployment.

The report shows that a large number of unemployed in more than one country have not the means to obtain the minimum of food necessary for health, not to mention expenditure on boots, clothes and rent. But, indirectly, the insufficiency of food, through weakening of the body, allows disease and particularly tuberculosis, to gain hold more easily, and the psychological effects of prolonged unemployment may give rise to mental troubles.

A further problem arises from the exodus of the unemployed from towns and settlement in allmost every where sanitation is often defective.

### Has Peculiar Privilege

English Lord Can Use Livestock Reserved For Royal Services

A peculiar privilege belongs to Lord Inchiquin, who celebrated his thirty-sixth anniversary a few days ago. He is the only man in the United Kingdom entitled to dress his servants in scarlet liveries such as are worn by attendant upon the King. This unique privilege was granted to the family by Henry VIII as compensation to the O'Brien—of whom Lord Inchiquin is titular chief—for relinquishing his title to the sovereignty of Southern Ireland. The O'Brien were Kings of Munster for centuries.

Young Writer—The art in telling a story consists of knowing what to leave unsaid.

Married Friend—It doesn't make much difference, my boy. My experience is that she finds out anyway.—Bulletin (Sydney).

No artist can paint a self-made man as big as he thinks he is.

## Trapper Reports Furs Scarce

Catch In Fort Reliance Area Nearly White Fox

Contrary to most reports this year from the Northwest Territories, furs are and around Fort Reliance are plentiful, according to A. R. McFarland, a trapper who was forced to return to civilization by illness. He arrived Edmonton on the N.A.R. train from McMurtry after an aeroplane flight from Fort Resolution with Canadian Airways pilot.

McFarland, who has been trapping in the north for the last seven years, reported the mildest winter in the Fort Reliance area since he has been there. Winds have been exceptionally strong, however. The catch has been mostly white fox three this year, he stated.

Last October he saw huge caribou heads hanging in number from 10,000 to 40,000 animals.

"People down here never believe how large these heads are," he said. "I got within half a mile of them and it was a sight worth a lot of money to a film producer," he exclaimed.

The fur trapper in the Northwest Territories is continually in demand. Once you get up there it is hard to get down. Many to make the trip, he said, "I don't want to go back again."

McFarland was taken ill and was brought into Fort Reliance by a neighbor and a doctor from his cabin 120 miles east of the fort on the headwaters of the Thelon River.

He came down with the N.A.R. train to Fort Resolution, and on to McMurtry by aeroplane.

### Use Of Narcotics

Alberta May Take Matter Up With Federal House To Check Vio

Alberta will check the illegal use of narcotics in the province with the Federal authorities, according to statements made in the legislature last night by George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture.

At the time, the minister was speaking of investigations of the reported prevalence of dope in the dipping of race horses in Alberta, about which inquiries had been made in the last year by Col. C. J. Cameron, Conservative, Edmonton, and J. J. Bowen, Liberal, Calgary.

Referring to the question, Hon. Mr. Hoadley said it was one of supreme importance, particularly from the viewpoint of the dangers if the drugs ever got into the hands of people to be used indiscriminately. It was a matter which would be taken up with the authorities in Ottawa he declared.

To meet the problem of the growing population and resultant congestion in mental institutions in this province, the government proposes to build one of the agricultural schools. It was stated by the minister.

More room is required for 100 to 150 cases in mental institutions and it is these which it is proposed to place in one of the agricultural schools.

Large expenditures were taken in these times, the school would serve as a stop gap and it was hoped that the house would approve the scheme, he said.

### Moslem Pilgrims Use Cars

Machines Have Replaced Camels To Large Degree

The camel has at last been affected by the machine age. Moslem pilgrims who cross the Arabian Desert to the holy city of Mecca, near the famed Red Sea, now use the automobile to a large degree instead of the camel, according to the commerce department.

Camels were formerly employed exclusively to transport the pilgrims overland from Egypt, Syria, Iraq and other parts of the Moslem world to the place of pilgrimage.

Hard-surfaced roads have replaced caravan routes.

Years ago, a young lawyer, M. H. Aylsworth, now president of the National Broadcasting Company, was engaged in a western farm against some bankers who held an overdue mortgage against Aylsworth's client, on which they were trying to foreclose. The farmer lost, and when informed he would have to give up his farm, he said:

"Don't cry, please," one of the bankers said sympathetically, patting the farmer's shoulder. "Everything will come out all right."

"I'm not crying for myself," the farmer roared. "I'm crying when I think of you bankers going into the farming business."

It has just been discovered that in 1816 London had a baby clinic where mothers could take their children and receive advice.

## Garden Notes

Developing the Vegetable Garden To Its Full Possibility

(By Gordon Lindsay Smith)

In Old Country a vegetable calendar, like the one hung on the wall, includes every month in the year. The Atlantic expects a continuous supply from his vegetable patch. How different is the case here where the average gardener is content if he can have new potatoes ready by early July, and corn and tomatoes by the middle of August. There is nothing much expected before the end of June, nor after mid-September; that is, if we except some potatoes and, possibly a pumpkin or two put away for winter use.

But while we are not favoured with a very long growing season, it is true, we have compensation in hotter sunshine and longer hours of daylight which permit us to grow many things that Britain cannot grow. Most important, and if we take full advantage of the long lists of vegetables we can grow, our calendar might be extended to the end of the year.

By using an early season, most important, besides enjoying our own cabbage, carrots, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables, we can have a continuous supply from our vegetable patch. How different is the case here where the average gardener is content if he can have new potatoes ready by early July, and corn and tomatoes by the middle of August. There is nothing much expected before the end of June, nor after mid-September; that is, if we except some potatoes and, possibly a pumpkin or two put away for winter use.

If we possess a hot bed or bit of a greenhouse, we may have lettuce, cress and radish ready for the table by the end of August. Most important, and if we take full advantage of the long lists of vegetables we can grow, our calendar might be extended to the end of the year.

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## Keep Your YEAST CAKES handy in your kitchen



### SWEET ROLLS

made with Royal Yeast Cakes  
(overnight dough method)

In the evening dissolve 1  
Royal Yeast Cake in 1 1/2 c.  
of liquid water. Scald and cool  
2 c. milk, add 2 tsp. butter  
and 2 tsp. salt. Beat in the  
yeast and 3 c. flour. This  
makes a sponge dough. Let  
rise overnight.

In the morning cream to-  
gether 4 egg yolks, 4 tsp.  
sugar, 1 tsp. cinnamon (oil

essential, and beat into the  
sponge. Add 5 c. flour to make  
amorphous dough. Knead for  
10 min. Let rise in double  
loaf. Put into buttered  
pan. Bake at 350° for 45 min.  
or until done. Let rise in  
oven 15 min. in moderate  
oven, 350° F.

For more information on  
this and other recipes, see  
the Royal Yeast Cakes  
Book, to be had from the  
Royal Yeast Cake Co.,  
Fraser Ave. & Liberty  
St., Toronto, Ont.

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CAKES

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how to make all the  
best breads, cakes,  
breads, and pastries  
with these cakes.  
Write to 1888  
St. Louis, Mo.

## HEART OF THE NORTH

By  
WILLIAM  
BYRON  
NOVEMBER

(With Screenplay)  
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CHAPTER VI.—Continued.  
"To buy it? You making a trip?  
Go ahead, take it and use it, Alan."  
But I'm not bringing it back. I'm  
leaving this country in it. How  
much?"

Drummond was all tangled in  
Alan's vastness. "That canoe isn't  
worth a lot. . . . You're leaving  
this country. . . . The motor cost  
me a hundred but it's three years old.  
. . . You're not bringing it back?  
I guess fifty dollars, Alan.  
But what in the name of—?"

Alan gave him the fifty and strode  
out the door.

Down the terrace at the steamer  
landing, Joyce was waiting for him,  
as he had asked her. Laying his pack  
in Drummond's canoe and untying  
the painter, Alan stood holding it, but  
in hand, for a few last words with  
Joyce.

He said slowly, lengthening these  
last moments with her. "Joyce, I'm  
going away. I'm going after the  
men. Bill will tell you something  
about it. I arranged with him to visit  
you whenever he can, and old Dad  
Fence is going back to the Alaska  
to be company for you."

Though she asked no question  
about his trip, her dark eyes were big  
with wonder. Alan was tempted to  
tell her all. He could depend on her  
not to breathe one word of it. A  
score of times he had confided police  
secrets to her and she had given him  
invaluable information gleaned from  
Indians and breeds.

But his plan was a desperate gam-  
ble, and Joyce would surely recognize  
it as such. She might lose faith in  
so dubious a venture. And he thought:

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A pure, wholesome,  
and economical table  
Syrup. Children love  
its delicious flavor.

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This last week had been a feverish-  
ly busy one for her. With no hesita-  
tion she was sacrificing the entire  
trading stock. Word of her good bar-  
gains had gone out by moosecall tele-  
graphs, and the peltry was rolling in  
beyond all her expectations. Her days  
were from twenty to twenty-four  
hours long. Heavy meals for herself  
and old Dad Fence. Sleep in broken  
bits when she could snatch an hour  
or so. Sorting and grading furs as  
experts as any man. It was work for  
any two men, and she was doing it  
alone-handed, earning the four-dollars to  
fight her debt's battle.

Faithfully carrying out Alan's in-  
structions, she had done a bit of de-  
fective work on her own account. But  
she failed to glean the slightest hint  
of information.

The mystery of the bandit's sudden  
appearance engrossed her, as it had  
Alan, and with good reason it made  
her heart uneasy. Those men were  
hiding in the Thel-Azrah, not many  
hours distant. Knowing in her heart  
that the band was innocent, she was  
glad that they had put that fateful  
pack of furs in the shed because of  
some animus against him. Their hos-  
tility might extend to her, his dead  
father, and they might make some at-  
tempt against her. There were times,  
when she thought of those vicious  
brutal criminals so near her, that she  
wanted to flee back to the safety of  
the post and the mothering of Mrs.  
Drummond.



It Was Work for Any Two Men  
And She Was Doing It

Before she left Drummond, Bill had  
told her that Alan had brought out  
and had served relations with the  
Force for several years. It was the  
news which Joyce had been brooding  
about. Elizabeth had wanted him to  
get out of service. He was out now.  
Elizabeth had wanted him to take  
this Victoria job. He probably would  
take it now. Elizabeth had had her  
way with him. The thing which had  
held her and Alan apart no longer  
existed.

For more than a year Joyce had  
seen Alan Baker slipping away from  
her, little by little. She had fought  
for secret hopes as one might fight  
in the face of death. She wanted  
Alan's days were like a passion-  
ate cry for him. He was the meaning  
and purpose of life to her, and she  
could no longer bear up under her  
racking doubt. She, too, had come to  
the parting of the ways, and must  
take some irrevocable step.

In the twilight she heard the dross  
of Bill's motor canoe down the Aloos-  
ka. When the craft swung around a  
bend, she stood up and waved. Catch-  
ing sight of her on the jutting rock,  
Bill glided in alongside.

He held a warm place in her heart.  
He had a man's stubborn will power,  
he was honest and open as daylight,  
he was loyal clean through. Joyce  
knew that Bill loved her, in a dogged  
hopeless way, asking nothing more  
than to do favors for her and be al-  
ways dependable when she needed  
some. She was sorry for her, for his  
terrible story he loved her. For his  
sake she had several times rebuffed  
him; but it hurt Bill so visibly that  
she had stopped.

The latest hint: "Bill, he'll get you  
to the post. You're tired. And I'll get  
you a bite to eat."

"I can't enjoy it," he reluctantly re-  
fused. "I've got to light out for Dur-  
ance. I just wanted to drop past  
and see that everything is all right  
with you. How've you been making  
out?"

"Better than I even expected. I've  
taken in an awful lot of furs."

"That's good. But I mean, any  
trouble with these 'breeds or Skook-  
test?' He spoke rather belligerently  
toward a hypothetical enemy of hers.  
"Not the slightest bit," Joyce as-  
sured him. That was not exactly  
true; a couple of incidents of the last  
week had been a little ugly. But she  
felt she could guard herself against  
those cowardly men.

She asked rather fortitously, "Has  
anything happened at Fort Dur-  
ance?"

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the only "GIANT" package which makes  
it easy for you to prove our claim.

ance, Bill?" she was thinking of  
Elizabeth waiting there, and that  
beating question crowded out even  
her father's trouble. It took an ef-  
fort to speak of it. Bill knew more  
of Alan's plans than she did. He might  
know the answer to that question.

He said: "No, nothing much has hap-  
pened. I moved up to Alan's cabin.  
Haskell has made Whipple a corporal.  
Imagine that! The new doctor for  
Hershel Island came past on his way  
down north, and looked at Larry. He  
couldn't do any more than Father  
Claverty's nose down. Larry's getting  
some strength back, and that chest  
wound is past the danger point; but  
his leg is all busted. The doctor said  
Larry will be permanently crippled.  
No hope of anything better."

"Have they sent — Is Dad still  
there?"

"Yes. We can't spare a man to  
take him out. He'll be there a week  
or ten days yet."

"You'll tell him about my good luck  
here, Bill? And tell him I'll be with  
him as soon as I close out this post?"

Bill nodded. Personally he hoped  
that this news might lift Dave Mac-  
Millan out of his despondency. Dave's  
state of mind was causing Bill anx-  
iety. Knowing any kindness, he had  
sunk into sullen mood, unearring,  
hopeless—a man brooding self-destruction.

Joyce forced herself to ask: "Have  
you heard anything at all of Alan,  
Bill?"

"No, not a word. I don't expect to  
for some time."

"You must know where he is and  
what he's doing. . . ."

Alan's name was asking him to  
tell her of Alan's venture. He wanted  
to tell her; and he knew he could  
trust her, but Alan had asked him  
not to let her know where he'd gone,  
and Alan might have personal reason for  
it.

He lied: "No, I don't know. I'd  
just be guessing."

"But he's coming back, sometime,  
to Durance?" Joyce persisted.

"He may come back and may not.  
But not to stay. He's out of service,  
broke away complete. He turned his  
back and never came to me. He's  
intending to come back. I don't  
know. He's going to take that job  
in Victoria. Told me. One of the last  
things he said."

There was a moment's silence. Bill  
looked at Joyce curiously. She was  
staring down at the rock, plucking  
with trembling fingers at the sole  
foot moon, she was pale. "Did Alan  
say—" the words came slowly, like  
reluctant footstep—"saying anything  
about when he'll get married?"

"He didn't expect any when, but  
it'll be as soon as he's carried through  
this scheme of his."

(To Be Continued.)

## Australia Bans Flying Over Dangerous Areas

Defence Ministry Objects To Expense  
Of Rescue Expeditions

Indiscriminate flying over danger-  
ous areas, particularly the desert re-  
gions of Australia, has been prohibited  
by the defence ministry. The defence  
department has been put to heavy  
expense and military aviators have  
risked their lives in rescues in the  
wilderness.

In the future airmen and their pas-  
sengers must guarantee the cost of  
any rescue expeditions necessary and  
their plane must be certified as suit-  
able.

## Probably Means Opposite

But Policy Of U.S. Paper Hardly  
Secures Consistent

Contributors to Mr. Hearst's morn-  
ing paper opposite editorial page,  
which editorial page since almost  
daily with a "Buy American" editor-  
ial, are G. K. Chesterton, London;  
Rebecca West, London; Aldous Hux-  
ley, London; Bertrand Russell, Lon-  
don; Havelock Ellis, London; Gug-  
lielmo Ferrero, Geneva; V. Backwell,  
West, London; E. V. Rieu, London;  
and Bertrand Russell, London. Bill  
maybe opposite editorial page means  
opposite editorial—New York Herald  
Tribune.

W. N. U. 1938

## Regional Fairs

All Class "B" Fairs Abolished in  
Western Canada

All "B" class fairs have been abol-  
ished in western Canada, and in their  
stead, regional fairs are to be held  
this year. This information was  
obtained from the Department of  
Agriculture.

There is more in the announcement  
than a mere change of name. The  
department intends to convert the old  
"B" class fairs into more of community  
contests, with all sections of the  
country surrounding the locale of  
such fairs competing for the prizes.

The new regional fairs will receive  
a federal grant of \$1,500 each, which  
is the same as last year's grants to  
"B" class fairs, with an opportunity  
of earning an additional \$500 if cer-  
tain conditions are fulfilled. These con-  
ditions have to do with the setting up  
of show classes with the control of  
entries and similar matters. The man-  
agements of all the fairs are fully  
apprised of the conditions, having re-  
ceived letters from Ottawa dealing  
with them at length.

There are three fairs in Manitoba  
which will now be classed as "re-  
gional," Dauphin, Carleton Place, and  
Prairie. In Saskatchewan there are  
seven, Estevan, Weyburn, Yorkton,  
Moose Jaw, Regina, and Brandon.  
In Alberta there are three, Edmonton  
and Lloydminster.

## THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

By Alice Michalson

REQUEST

There is one gift which I would ever  
keep  
Until this gift, now so repulsive with  
life.

Such crumple slowly in the last long  
sleep.  
And let forgetting all of joy,  
of strife.

It is the priceless power on me con-  
ferred.  
That makes me sometimes tremulous  
with bliss.

The soul that finds the song in every  
word.  
The hidden mood in every light vision  
of life.

It clears the sight which, piercing  
the soul,  
Sees mankind beauty in the slanting  
ray.

Or on the wings of some bright bird  
that strays  
From shores exotic, and comes not  
again.

This is the gift I ask, this golden  
dower  
Of sending secret charm in every  
hour.

The Land Of The Heather

"I'm tired of hearing about Scotch  
heather. There is more heather in  
South Africa than Scotland ever  
dreamed about. They have at least  
300 varieties." This was one of the  
bald comments on South African  
vegetation made by Prof. F. E. Lloyd,  
McGill University botanist, who de-  
livered the Royal Canadian Institute  
lecture in Convocation Hall in Tor-  
onto.

If going halfway doesn't affect the  
mind, as experts say, it just calls  
attention to it.

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